

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
is furnished to Subscribers for \$1 a year; \$1 for six months; \$2 60 for three months: payable in advance.

NOTICE:
L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Macklin, - - - - - New Westminster.
John Doran, - - - - - Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express, - - - - - Similkameen.
Kilmallie & Gowan, - - - - - Yale.
D. C. L. - - - - - Littleton.
Capt. Peterson, - - - - - Lytton City.
Thos. Melrum, - - - - Williams Lake, B. C.
Gibell Gowrie, - - - - Antler City.
L. P. Fisher, - - - - Forts Fraser, Yale, B. C.
F. Algar, - - - - Clement's Lane, London.
G. Street, - - - - 30 Cornhill, London.

The Conduct of the War.
In December, 1861, Congress appointed a Joint Committee of both Houses to investigate the conduct of the war to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion. The Committee consisted of three Senators and four Representatives, and their report, which was published early in April, has just been received here. It would occupy at least a page and a half of the *Bulletin*, and yet, considering the ground it goes over, it is a concise narrative telling plainly the long and bloody story, with only such brief documents, or portions of them, woven in as are necessary to convince the reader that the inference he draws are well based. The report is signed by Senators Wade of Ohio, Sumner of Massachusetts, Coeves of Pennsylvania, Julian of Indiana, and Doolittle of New York. The last named is a Democrat—all the others are Republicans. The testimony accompanying the report may well be voluminous, since nearly 200 witnesses were examined, almost all of them men in the military service of the Government, and about 100 of them generals who had no short story to tell.

McClellan had been some five months in command of the Army of the Potowmac when the Committee was appointed. They began their inquiries back of that date, and upon the battle of Bull Run, attention being turned to their increased patronage. The Bedfords, Bullets, and others, who were instrumental in the requirements of persons competing at the establishment. A table of late daily, Good Stabling for Horses.

The arrangements made by the Committee to enable the proprietors to make their guests comfortable, and the Hotel the equal of any first class house in British Columbia.

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, V. I. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1863.

NO. 136.

VOL. 9.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Committee, concert with severity upon the facts, those battles were fought and the losses suffered by the Corps Commanders without directions from McClellan, and the evidence in their possession that nothing but the heavy rain, which made it impossible for the enemy to bring up their artillery, saved the army from utter destruction, while it lay huddled at Harrison's bat. We find ourselves not half through the Committee's report, but must pause here to resume at an early day the study of those relations which throw into such deep shade those movements which in command with a whole people we struggled and at length triumphed to us so difficult to believe in light strategy and the result of military genius. So far the Committee produced much to the honor of the men, little to the credit of their commanders, and least of all, to that of their chief Commander McClellan.

S. F. Bulletin, May 13th.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

GLOBE HOTEL,
LYTTON CITY, B. C.
LOUIS HAUTIER & CO.,

SO WELL KNOWN BY TRAVELERS in British Columbia, beg to inform the public that their House shall in future be open to all travelers, and entirely refitted and greatly enlarged to meet their increased patronage. The Bedfords, Bullets, and others, who were instrumental in the requirements of persons competing at the establishment. A table of late daily,

Good Stabling for Horses.

The arrangements made by the Committee to enable the proprietors to make their guests comfortable, and the Hotel the equal of any first class house in British Columbia.

JOHN BULL HOTEL,
GOVERNMENT STREET SOUTH.

The above is now carried on by

Mr. Francis Dodd,

Who will always make it his study

TO SUPPLY HIS CUSTOMERS

WITH THE BEST OF

WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER,

THAT CAN BE BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET

A "Free and Easy"

As usual, on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

m14

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1862.

DANIEL CLEAL AND ROBERT

BLAISTEIN, Victoria, Restaurant Keepers,

having been adjudged bankrupts under a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Victoria, on the 20th instant, the twenty-first day of April, 1862, and having been adjudged bankrupts, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1862, a public sitting for the said Bankrupts to pass their last examination and make application for discharge, will be held before David Cameron, Esq., C. J., on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Bankrupts, being the day limited for the said Bankrupts to surrender.

TERMS—Including French, Latin and Singing in Class.

Under 10 years of age..... \$5.00 per month

Under 15..... \$6.00

Above 15..... \$10.00

N. B. Boys under 7 years of age admitted. For two or more pupils from one family, a reduction is made.

EXTRAS—The Modern Languages, Music and Singing, Drawing and Painting.

No Person wishing to take Lessons in the Modern Languages, Accomplishments, etc., can attend Classes or receive Instruction privately.

The Rev. W. S. Reece and Mrs. S. M. MacLean, Principals, will receive applications for further particulars apply to the Lady Principal at the College, the house formerly occupied by Chief Justice Cameron, Bay street, opposite Christ Church.

fe2 m14

NOTICE TO ALL

GREAT AND SMALL,

That T. P. Freeman

AT THE PIONEER VARIETY STORE,

ON WADDINGTON ALLEY,

CONTINUES TO SELL AT PRICES VERY LOW

THE PUBLIC KNOW WELL:

HINING SHOVELS

DO PICKS;

DO PANS;

KNIVES AND FORKS;

TABLE AND TEASPOONS,

PLATED WARE;

TIN DO;

FRYING PANS;

AXES, HATCHETS;

GUNS, PISTOLS;

BELLS, HAND SAWs

CROCKERYWARE;

GLASS DO;

TRAYS, PLANES, CHISEL

LOOKING GLASSES;

CROSS CUT SAWs;

RAT AND MOUSE TRAPS;

NAILS, TACKS;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.

—ALSO—

Furniture,

At the above Store will be found a greater variety of Goods than can be found at any store in the city.

So the Miner, Farmer, or House Keeper can get cheap what they want, and will be satisfied.

Businessmen, Merchants, etc., will be satisfied.

THOS. G. WILLIAMS, Registrar.

Dated 11th May, 1863.

m12

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1862.

A BNER HUNT FRANCIS, OF VICTORIA, Esq., having been adjudged bankrupt under a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver, on the 20th instant, the twenty-first day of April, 1862, and having been adjudged bankrupt, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1862, a public sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass their last examination and make application for discharge, will be held before David Cameron, Esq., C. J., on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Bankrupt, being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

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THOS. G. WILLIAMS, Registrar.

Dated 8th May, 1863.

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—ALSO—

Furniture,

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Friday Morning, May 22, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS:

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description recently executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

LAW REFORM.

Many things will require to take place ere the Government of British Columbia is all that it should be. A much more liberal and enlightened policy than has heretofore guided its movements must prevail before we can hope that the interests of the public will be so cared for as to give anything like general satisfaction. The necessity for some change in the law regulating the admission of legal practitioners in these colonies has been more than discussed in the pages of this journal. In doing so we have only echoed the sentiments of the public, both here and in the mainland. They cause us to see why legal practitioners from one portion of Her Majesty's dominions should be permitted to exercise their profession to the exclusion of qualified men from the rest of the Empire. The public cannot conceive upon what grounds the government can justify permitting the longer existence of a law calculated to operate so injuriously not only upon the administration of justice, but upon the reputation of the country abroad. And then the utter injustice of the thing; compelling the public to place their business in the hands of men who have had the fortune to receive their legal education in the old country, while competent men from the colonies are suffered to take out a livelihood as best they can by any other means than the profession they have been bred to and have sacrificed some of the best years of their life to acquire a knowledge of. If anything could tend to make one believe that the government are disposed to do what is just and fair toward the public—are indisposed to emancipate themselves from the influence of a few interested advisers, the delay which has taken place in making provision for the admission of Colonial lawyers to practice in the Courts of these colonies, is amply sufficient. We invite emigration here. We desire to see the country filled up. We do not specify what kind of men we want, nor have we any right to do so, as long as incomers are willing to do what is right, and help to build up the country.

We tacitly tell British subjects they shall have all their rights here as at home, where they come from; that the same flag covers them and protects them. But when they arrive here how different is the lot of each, according to his calling. The laborer takes his spade or his axe, the mechanic his tools, the clergyman preaches without hindrance, the doctor and the engineer are not asked where they came from, nor yet whether they have studied their professions and are qualified. They are permitted to earn their living by their calling without difficulty. But when a lawyer seeks to fill the position society for which he has prepared himself, he is stopped at the outset; not with an inquiry as to his qualifications, as to his knowledge of the laws of these colonies and England, or as to the evidences of his capability to manage business entrusted to him, not with a demand if he is a British subject, but simply if he has been admitted to practice in England, Ireland, or Scotland. Can he answer that in the affirmative, though he were the veriest blockhead that ever ruined his client for a fee, he is saved. That one qualification covers a multitude of defects. Should, however, the applicant for admission have had the misfortune to have been born in a British Colony, or to have emigrated there and devoted several years of arduous study to the acquiring of a knowledge of his profession; should he have grown grey with practice and experience, and should he determine to cast his lot in this growing country, he is told he must not pursue his profession here. He may take the spade or the pen, or he may beg or starve, but practice he dare not—that is reserved for the favored few. And this is a British Colony. This is enlightenment, this is liberality, this is the policy to fill up the country with men of intelligence and experience, capable of contributing towards its advancement. We had heard some time ago that the Governor perceived the injustice of the present law on the subject, which, by the way, were not made here, but in the Old Country and drawn up, no doubt, by a lawyer who knew little more of the requirements of the Colony than he did of Kamtschatka. We understood that there would be some measures taken to allow the public the right to employ either home or colonial lawyers, or both, as they pleased. We have just now heard, however, that a colonial barrister, Mr. Walken, having under the Governor's sanction, in fact under his own order, made application for admission before Judge Begbie at Lillicoat, has been refused the liberty to practice. Now, one of two things is evident from this, either the Governor has sent Mr. Walken to the Chief Justice of British Columbia on a fool's errand, or the Judge has treated the act of the Governor with contempt. If the Governor has been advised to send an order merely to Judge Begbie, for the admission of any other barrister than those admitted by law, he has issued only so much waste paper, and the judge is not obliged to pay any attention to it. In fact this is said to be the reason of Judge Begbie's refusal to act upon it. Had the Governor acted as he ought to have done, and as he has been asked by the people of British Columbia to do, he would have issued his proclamation either for the admission of Mr. Walken in particular, or what would be more proper, for the admission generally of properly qualified barristers from British Colonies. Had he done so, the Chief Justice of British Columbia would not have dared to disbelieve. As it is, however, the whole thing looks like a game at battle door and shuttlecock, with Mr. Walken for the shuttlecock. As little more decision on the part of the Governor, and a determination to do what is fair and right to all, in spite of the insinuations of interested advisers, would save a world of dissatisfaction and public injury.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MUSICAL NOTICE.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Will be performed by all the available Vocal and Instrumental Troupes in the city. All the Ladies and Gentlemen, who are in attendance, are respectively invited to join in the chorus.

The Musical Department will be under the direction of Mr. Harry Taylor.

The Box Sheet and Plan of the Theatre are left at Messrs. Gentle & Co., Fort street, where Tickets can be procured and seats secured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

At an immense sacrifice at

Gentile & Co's.,
FORT STREET.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Magnificent Harmonicards.

Musical Instruments of all kinds.

Stationery, a general assortment.

Playing Cards.

Music and Blank Music Paper.

Printing Paper.

Photographs, Large and Small.

Stereoscopic Views and Stereoscopes.

Electro-Plated Ware.

Jewelry, Amber Necklaces, Pencil Cases.

Best French and English Perfumery, &c.

Gosnell's Patent Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c.

Roger's best Penknives.

Photographic Albums, Purse, &c.

India rubber Balls for Children.

Genuine Amber and Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

And a large and well assorted collection of Japanese and Chinese Goods.

Articles de Paris, &c., &c.

m22

SALE

—OF—

CITY PROPERTY.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

Messrs. FRANKLIN

Are instructed to sell on

TUESDAY, May 26,

At their rooms in Government street.

At 12 o'clock, m.

The following property :—

Sub-divisions No. 2 and 32 of Suburban 5 acre lot, No. VIII.

Johnson street lot No. 826, between Quadra and Vancouver streets.

—ALSO—

No. 7 and 8 Sub-division of city lot No. 1772, James' Bay.

Valuable YATES STREET PROPERTY.

The house and lease of ground on Yates street, opposite the Bank of British North America, now rented for two years at \$60 per month—ground rent \$23.

The above will be sold by order of the Assignees of the Estate of HARRIS COHEN.

—ALSO—

Alter the Assignees Sale will be sold the following desirable

DOUGLAS STREET PROPERTY,

Situate near the business portion of the city.

Cerner Lot No. 611, corner of Douglas street and Herald street, having a frontage of 120 feet on Douglas street.

—ALSO—

Corner Lot No. 76, corner of Douglas street and Rea street, with a frontage of 120 feet on Douglas street.

TERMS OF SALE WILL BE LIBERAL.

ACTS OF PURCHASE AT THE BUYERS EXPENSE.

m22

Traveler's Exchange.

PARTIES YIELDING LANGFORD'S LAKE OR SANCTUARY PLAINS, can be supplied with the cheapest

ALIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

At Victoria Prices, of the TRAVELER'S EXCHANGE, Cricket Ground.

COLLIWOOD PLAINS.

A. PEATT.

m22

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Corner of CONOMAR and GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE ABOVE FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING, will be opened on the Public on Saturday Evening, with the **ENTRANCE, STAIRCASE, SPILLERS, SALES and CIGAR ROOMS** fully prepared.

The bedrooms will be found comfortable, furnished, and under the superintendence of Mrs. Pierpoint.

JAMES PIERPOINT, Proprietor.

m22

Public Notice.

LOST ON THE 21ST ON THE WEST SIDE, near Steveston's Road Map, folded up, with a green cover. Who will find it, and return it to the Land Office, will be suitably rewarded.

R. W. PEARSE.

m22

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

MONDAY THE 23RD INSTANT,

being observed as the Queen's Birthday, this office will be closed.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.

m22

\$10 REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM the Lion Brewery, at the Springs, B. V. A. 15 miles high, with black legs and a yellow tail. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the same.

m22

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS interested that John L. Umphrey, Esq., has been appointed a partner of m.e. and has been authorized to use my name in any such connection.

LEWIS HAMILTON REDFIELD.

Lillooet, B. C., May 9th, 1863.

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Lillooet, B. C., May

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Friday Morning, May 22, 1863.

For interesting Miscellaneous Reading Matter, see first and fourth pages.

AUCTION.

DE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN of my intention of selling Dry Goods, to arrive ex Steamer Fusi Yama, on or before the 1st June, 1863. Particulars and descriptions of the goods can be had on application at my office.

J. A. MCREA,
15
Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. A. MCREA will sell at 11 o'clock a.m., five Shares Queen Charlotte Copper Mining Co., balance of the stock of a retail Crocerry Store, Bath Brick, Brandy, Dried Beef, Paper, etc.

Police Court.

Before A. F. Pemberton, Esq.

THURSDAY, May 21st, 1863.

VACANCY.

Charles Derby was brought up on record charged with being a vagrant. Mr. Bishop defended the prisoner.

Sgt. Blake deposed that he had known the prisoner since last fall;—he had been continually under the surveillance of the Police—he bore a bad character, and associated with whisky sellers. Prisoner had no visible means of support. Saw him supply spirits to an Indian.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bishop.—Said he was not aware that prisoner had money. The charge for whisky selling against him was dismissed. Did not believe he was ever in Canada.

Officer McGee.—Knew that the prisoner had the reputation of being a whisky seller in and about Johnson street all the winter. Had seen him about with Odell; and other suspicious characters. Odell had the reputation of being a whisky seller and did not work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bishop.—Never saw the prisoner quarrelling or committing any offence. Had seen Odell with bottles under his arm, and prisoner following him—but could not say what was in the bottles.

Sgt. Blake, re-called.—Said that the man named Odell, referred to, had been convicted as a whisky seller to Indians on one occasion, and was subsequently brought up again, but was acquitted.

BRIGHT IN GOOSBERRIES.—We are informed by Mr. J. Begg, of the Balmoral Nursery, for a communication on this subject. Mr. Begg suggests a remedy for the bright or yellowish stains which have been left on the surface of the berries, reflecting in objectionable language on the officers and crew of the Forward, in respect to their operations in the Indian troubles at Kuper Island. But admitting the Express' remarks to have been wrong, we cannot understand how that would legally justify the alleged treatment of Mr. Allen. When the Forward returns, we shall doubtless hear particulars from a judicial investigation, as preliminary steps have been taken for a suit for assault and false imprisonment.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—Two volleys of about a dozen guns each, were heard yesterday in the direction of Salt Spring Island, by a party at Cadboro Bay.

AT THE FORECAST HEAD, a bright white light, so fixed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon, or ten points of the compass; so fixed as to be put ashore, he was refused; and while the Forward was steaming out of the harbor, Mr. Allen jumped aboard to escape, but was picked up by the boat of the Forward and taken on board, and afterwards landed at Clover Point. We have heard other particulars about this matter, but as the statements clash, and as the Express has made full statement of the alleged outrage, we presume that we shall have to wait till the case comes to trial before we shall hear all the details correctly.

We learn that the alleged cause of the detention was a paragraph in a late number of the Express, reflecting in ob-

jectionable language on the officers and crew of the Forward, in respect to their operations in the Indian troubles at Kuper Island. But admitting the Express' remarks to have been wrong, we cannot understand how that would legally justify the alleged treatment of Mr. Allen. When the Forward returns, we shall doubtless hear particulars from a judicial investigation, as preliminary steps have been taken for a suit for assault and false im-

prisonment.

Mr. Bishop informed the Court that the prisoner was under medical treatment, and asked that the latter part of the sentence might be suspended.

Mr. Pemberton said it would rest with the medical officer who examined the prisoner to certify that he was not in a fit state for hard labor.

Mr. Bishop then proceeded to draw the magistrate's attention to Barr's Justices, in order to show that the sentence was unsupported by law, but was stopped by Mr. Pemberton, who said he knew well what was set out in the clauses to which he was referring.

Mr. Bishop then gave notice of appeal.

THEREF.

Joe, an Indian, was charged with stealing a pair of boots from the premises of Mr. Brown, Waddington alley.

Prisoner said that another first took the boots.

The magistrate then ordered a charge to be entered for receiving stolen property.

Wm. Brown stated that neighbor asked him if he had missed any boots. He saw the prisoner making off with the boots, and took the same away.

The magistrate directed that search should be made for the other guilty party, and remanded the prisoner for one day.

SPALDING VS. WILLIAMS.—A HEART-BROKEN WIDOWER.

Joseph Williams was summoned by John Spalding for \$5, for the burial of the defendant's late wife on the 14th inst.

Defendant did not appear. Officer Ford proved the service.

Order made for \$5 and costs.

WHICH, THE INDIAN.

The man Whick, who has been several times brought up on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Marks and his daughter, was again remanded for one week.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.—Mr. George Mitchell, who left Salt Spring Island on the morning of the 13th, informs us that everything was then quiet, though the settlers feel some uneasiness on account of the present troubles with the Indians. Mr. Mitchell heard from Mr. Richardson, a settler at Admiralty Bay, on the island, that Indians told him and other settlers that the Lumaladas would come and secret themselves in the bush and shoot them while they were at work. Mr. Mitchell further states that the Cowichan and Chemainus Indians were perfectly quiet, and he had heard of no firing or disturbances. If there had been any bombing in the neighborhood he must have heard it at the last thing was very audible.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Several gentlemen are interesting themselves in raising a fund for the races and field sports to take place on Monday, and we are told that they hope to get in a sum sufficient to enable the Committee of Management to provide a good list of amusements. The programme which it was announced would be published this day, is not sufficiently matured to appear before Saturday.

J. BROG.

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.—The earth is inhabited by 1,288 millions of inhabitants, viz. 350,000,000 of the Caucasian race; 552,000,000 of the Ethiopian; 1,000,000 of the American Indian, and 290,000,000 of the Malay race. All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and profess 1,000 different religions. The amount of deaths per annum is 333,333,332, or 9,154 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or one per second, so that at every pulsation of our hearts a human being dies. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births. The average duration of life throughout the globe is 33 years. One-fourth of its population dies before the tenth year, and half before the twentieth. Out of 15,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year, only one in 500 his eightieth, and only one in 100 his sixtieth. Married people live longer than single ones, a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men, but beyond that period the chances are equal. Sixty-five persons out of 1,000 marry. The months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent. Children born in spring are most generally stronger than those born in other seasons. Births generally occur in the summer. The number of children to be born is one-half of the population. The name of the profession exercises a great influence on longevity; thus, out of one hundred of each of the following professions, the number of those who attain their 70 year is, among lawyers, 12; agriculturists, 40; traders and manufacturers, 33; soldiers, 32; clerks, 32; lawyers, 29; artists, 28; professors, 27; and physicians, 24; so that those who study the art of prolonging the lives others are most liable to the early, probably on account of their ill-favoured to which they are constantly exposed.

There are in the world 385 millions of Christians, 5 millions of Jews, 300 millions professing members of the Mohammedan religion, 180 millions of Mahomedans, and 200 Pagans. Of the Christians, 170 millions profess the Catholic, 70 millions the Greek, and 80 millions the Protestant creeds.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark W. B. Scranton entered Equitable harbor at an early hour yesterday morning, and cleared again for the Sound.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, sailed yesterday at an early hour for the Sound.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Victoria Packet and the sloop Alman arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with cargoes of coal.

THE bark Rival hauled alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf yesterday morning, and commenced discharging.

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

OUTRAGE BY LIEUT. LASCELLES, R. N., UPON ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE EVENING EXPRESS.—Under this head our evening paper of yesterday made the following extraordinary announcement:

We regret, for the sake of the glorious service to which he belongs, having to state that an outrage of the most unmanly and unjustifiable description was yesterday committed by Lieut. Lascelles, upon one of the proprietors of this paper, on board of Her Majesty's gunboat Forward. We desire not to prejudge the case by entering into the particulars at this stage, as preliminary steps have been taken for bringing the matter before a jury of our fellow countrymen, to whom alone we look for redress. Guided by the advice of one of the ablest counsel in the island, we have given up our right to a trial before a court-martial, and will submit to the public generally, and to the honor and freedom of the press.

On inquiry into this matter, we learn that Mr. Allen, one of the proprietors of the Evening Express, was invited on board the gunboat Forward. When on board, was asked to go below, and when there the sailors in the forecastle prevented him from going on deck. Shortly after the anchor was weighed, when he came on deck. On asking to be put ashore, he was refused; and while the Forward was steaming out of the harbor, Mr. Allen jumped aboard to escape, but was picked up by the boat of the Forward and taken on board, and afterwards landed at Clover Point. We have heard other particulars about this matter, but as the statements clash, and as the Express has made full statement of the alleged outrage, we presume that we shall have to wait till the case comes to trial before we shall hear all the details correctly.

We learn that the alleged cause of the detention was a paragraph in a late number of the Express, reflecting in ob-

jectionable language on the officers and crew of the Forward, in respect to their operations in the Indian troubles at Kuper Island. But admitting the Express' remarks to have been wrong, we cannot understand how that would legally justify the alleged treatment of Mr. Allen. When the Forward returns, we shall doubtless hear particulars from a judicial investigation, as preliminary steps have been taken for a suit for assault and false im-

prisonment.

ART. 1. In the following Rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship, and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

ART. 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and no others, shall be carried in all steamers, from sunset to sunrise.

ART. 3. Seagoing steamships, when under way, shall carry:

(a) At the *Foremast Head*, a bright white light, so fixed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon, or ten points of the compass; so fixed as to be put ashore, he was refused; and while the Forward was steaming out of the harbor, Mr. Allen jumped aboard to escape, but was picked up by the boat of the Forward and taken on board, and afterwards landed at Clover Point. We have heard other particulars about this matter, but as the statements clash, and as the Express has made full statement of the alleged outrage, we presume that we shall have to wait till the case comes to trial before we shall hear all the details correctly.

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prisonment.

(b) On the *Starboard Side*, a green light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon, or ten points of the compass; so fixed as to be put ashore, he was refused; and while the Forward was steaming out of the harbor, Mr. Allen jumped aboard to escape, but was picked up by the boat of the Forward and taken on board, and afterwards landed at Clover Point. We have heard other particulars about this matter, but as the statements clash, and as the Express has made full statement of the alleged outrage, we presume that we shall have to wait till the case comes to trial before we shall hear all the details correctly.

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(c) On the *Port Side*, a red light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon, or ten points of the compass; so fixed as to be put ashore, he was refused; and while the Forward was steaming out of the harbor, Mr. Allen jumped aboard to escape, but was picked up by the boat of the Forward and taken on board, and afterwards landed at Clover Point. We have heard other particulars about this matter, but as the statements clash, and as the Express has made full statement of the alleged outrage, we presume that we shall have to wait till the case comes to trial before we shall hear all the details correctly.

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prisonment.

(d) Said green and red lights shall be fitted with inward screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ART. 4. Steam ships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white mast-head lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steam ships. Each of these mast-head lights shall be of the same construction and character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles:

(e) On the *Port Side*, a red light, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon, or ten points of the compass; so fixed as to be put ashore, he was refused; and while the Forward was steaming out of the harbor, Mr. Allen jumped aboard to escape, but was picked up by the boat of the Forward and taken on board, and afterwards landed at Clover Point. We have heard other particulars about this matter, but as the statements clash, and as the Express has made full statement of the alleged outrage, we presume that we shall have to wait till the case comes to trial before we shall hear all the details correctly.

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prisonment.

(f) Said green and red lights shall be fitted with inward screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ART. 5. Sailing ships under weigh, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as steam ships under weigh, with the exception of the white mast-head lights, which they shall never carry.

ART. 6. Whenever as in the case of small vessels during bad weather the Green and Red Lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited in such a manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall on the outside with the color of the lights they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

ART. 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all around the horizon—and at a distance of at least one mile.

PILOT VESSELS.

ART. 8. Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all around the horizon,—and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

PILOT VESSELS.

ART. 9. Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side, and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

FISHING VESSELS.

ART. 10. Whenever there is fog, whether by night or day, fog signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz.:

(a) Steamships under weigh shall use a steam-whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(b) Sailing ships under weigh shall use a fog horn.

(c) Steam ships and sailing ships, when not under weigh, shall use a bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

ART. 11. If two sailing ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the side of the other.

SHIP'S CROSSING.

ART. 12. When two sailing ships are crossing, so as to involve risk

